

IPS DOC. NO. 520-A

Exh. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Pencil Note: Note by the Reich Foreign Minister  
23/43 Top Secret

NOTES

on the conversation between the Reich Foreign Minister  
and Ambassador OSHIMA at Fushl on 18th April 1943.

TOP SECRET

\* \* \* \* \*

To this OSHIMA stated that he knew that the Japanese  
Embassy in Sofia had reported to Tokyo rumours about a  
separate peace between Germany and Russia and he had  
arranged for all such telegrams from Sofia to be given  
to him and he, on his part, had immediately taken measures  
against this.

\* \* \* \* \*

/signed/ Gottfriedsen

/handwritten note/  
25-7-42

REICH SECRET

/handwritten note/  
notation Reich Foreign  
Minister 22e/42  
Reich secret

Notes concerning the conversation between the  
Reich Foreign Minister and Ambassador OSTINA  
at Steinort on 9 July 1942.

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/Reich Foreign Minister speaking. \* \* \*

VLADIVOSTOK was constantly the biggest threat for Tokyo from the air - particularly so if American bombers should be stationed there as they recently had been in China. Sooner or later in the course of war this would take place anyway, that is, if Russia were not eliminated promptly. And in regard to the 60 or 80 Russian submarines located there, according to our experience, the Russians little knew how to use these weapons. In the BALTIC SEA there also were on hand a like number of Russian submarines, which never had been able to do the slightest harm. He thought that it was best to make the decision and to attack the Russians, should the Japanese army feel strong enough and be ready with its deployment in MANCHURIA. The FUEHRER had until now held the opinion that the Japanese, after their big successes, should first consolidate their new territories, and that our offensive in Russia should first be farther advanced, and he had thought it best that Japan should not undertake too much, so as not to endanger their own situation. But now, after the recent so universally favorable military developments in Russia and the experiences gained

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, THE UNITED  
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND  
NORTHERN IRELAND, AND THE UNION  
OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

-against-

HERMAN WILHELM GOEBRING et al

Defendants.

CERTIFICATE

The undersigned, BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM I. MITCHELL,  
hereby certifies:

That he is the duly appointed qualified and acting General  
Secretary of the International Military Tribunal, and that as  
such he has possession, custody and control of all of the  
records of said Tribunal and all documents admitted in evidence  
during the trial of the above entitled cause.

That the document to which this certificate is attached  
is a true and correct copy of the photostatic document which  
was heretofore admitted in evidence in the course of the trial  
of the above entitled cause and identified as Exhibit USA 157.

That said photostatic document so admitted in evidence as  
aforesaid has been impounded by said International Military  
Tribunal through the undersigned as its General Secretary, and  
as a result is being held and retained by the undersigned.

That the undersigned has issued the herein certificate and  
caused the same to be attached to said copy of said photostatic  
document in order to verify the existence and contents of said  
Exhibit, and to further establish the fact that the original of  
said Exhibit is unavailable because of its having been impounded  
as aforesaid.

D O N E at Nurnberg, Germany this 16th day of April 1946.

/s/ William I. Mitchell

WILLIAM I. MITCHELL

General Secretary

International Military Tribunal

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there, which he had described to the ambassador, he also was of the opinion that the moment had come for Japan to enter the common fight against Russia, providing she felt strong enough. Should Japan by a rapid thrust occupy VLADIVOSTOK and possibly the territory up to Lake BAIKAL, the Russians, on both sides, would be in an extremely difficult position. The war would then be practically decided, and the Tri-Partite powers could then exert all their power against the English and the Americans, who would then have no hope.

Ambassador OSHIMA replied that he was overjoyed at the developments in Russia and North Africa as depicted to him by the Foreign Minister. He himself was convinced of the imperativeness of a Japanese attack on Russia and of the imperativeness of the blocking of English supplies to Egypt and would immediately report to Tokyo in accordance with the Foreign Minister's statements, which were of the greatest interest to Tokyo. OSHIMA seemed very enthusiastic over the idea.

\* \* \*

Berlin, 10 July 1942

(signed) GOTTFRIEDSEN



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
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said Exhibit is unavailable because of its having been impounded  
as aforesaid.

D O N E at Nurnberg, Germany this 16th day of April 1946.

/s/ William L. Mitchell  
WILLIAM L. MITCHELL  
General Secretary  
International Military Tribunal

III. (Photostatic copy in Doc. Rm.)  
AFFIDAVIT

I, GERARD SCHAEFER, being first duly sworn on oath, depose and say:

1. That I am Chief of the Documentation Division of the Office of the United States Chief of Counsel, Nurnberg, Germany, and as such have possession, custody and control of true and accurate photostatic copies of a certain original captured enemy document. That said photostatic copies have been numbered 2011-PS by said Documentation Division.

2. That said above referred to original document was captured and obtained by military forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, from German Foreign Office Files and Archives.

3. That said original captured enemy document after its seizure was retained by the United States Army Document Center at Marburg, Germany, and such above mentioned photostatic copies were delivered to Schmidt V. 3, filed, numbered and processed by the Documentation Division of said Office of the United States Chief of Counsel at Nurnberg, Germany, in the manner set forth and described in detail by me in a certain affidavit made by me and dated the 15th of April 1946 captioned, "Affidavit Concerning the Capture, Processing and Preservation of German Documents", and which said affidavit I hereby verify, ratify and affirm and make a part of the herein affidavit by reference.

4. That the document to which this affidavit is attached is a true and correct photostatic copy of said original captured enemy document above referred to.

5. That said above referred to original captured enemy document is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, being held and retained by the United States Army Document Center Sub-Section in charge of captured German foreign office papers and now located in Berlin, Germany, for inspection by various authorized agencies, and that a photostatic copy of said original is hereby furnished and certified to because of the unavailability of said original document for the reason above set forth.

/s/ Gerard Schaefer  
GERARD SCHAEFER

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this 16th day of April 1946.

/s/ John W. Auchincloss  
JOHN W. AUCHINCLOSS  
O-2052152  
Capt., JAGD



一九四三年四月十八日 リッベントロップ

／RIBBENTROP／大島曾談校譯

鉛筆書込ニ一獨外相覚書 23/43

極秘

覺書

一九四三年四月十八日、ワウシユル／BUSCHL／ニ於  
ケル獨逸國外務大臣、大島大使間ノ曾談ニ關シ。

—————

極秘

／國家機密／

「此ニ對シテ大島ハ次ノ如ク述ベタ。即チソフイヤ  
／SOEHA／ノ日本大使館／<sup>現</sup>獨原文ハ日本公使館／ガ獨蘇單  
獨講和ニ關スル風説ヲ東京ニ報告シタコトハ知ツテ  
居ル、又ソフイヤ／SOEHA／ヨリノ類クノ如キ電報  
ハ總テ自分ノ方ヘモ送ラレル様ニ手配濟ミデアル、  
ソシテ自分ノ方トシテハ、此ニ對シテ直チニ對策ヲ  
講ジタト

—————

(署名)

ゴットフリイトセン／GOTTFRIEDSEN／(判讀不能)

Doc. 520-A